

K. Utovka, V. Pilipchik
К. В. Утовка, В. А. Пилипчик
ГрГУ им. Я. Купалы (Гродно)
Научный руководитель С. И. Рапецкая

**ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE
ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL) IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**Деятельность международной организации уголовной полиции (Интерпол)
по борьбе с торговлей людьми**

The relevance of the chosen topic is primarily explained by the fact that a crime against life and health is an attack on the most important rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. Human trafficking poses a serious problem for modern society, with roots extending far into the past. Despite the long history humanity has traveled from slave society and serfdom to the present day, slavery still exists, manifesting in new, modern forms. Human trafficking is one of the most acute and pressing issues of our time. In the 21st century, it is spreading on an unprecedented scale. The types of trafficking, organizational techniques, and methods of this crime are constantly expanding and evolving. Victims of modern human trafficking are not only the poorest populations of states but also people from relatively economically developed countries. It should be noted that human trafficking violates the synergy of human resources. As Y. A. Barkanova and E. I. Sidorova note, «the role of human resources has significantly increased over the past hundred years. Human resources drive and organize the interaction of all other resources; this is their key and strategic role. In an production system, all resources are interconnected, and only through their interaction is economic efficiency achieved. Human resources are crucial in creating economic goods» [1, p. 15].

Human trafficking is not only a humanitarian issue but also a serious economic problem that requires a comprehensive approach to solve. Effective combat against this phenomenon can contribute to improving the economic situation and strengthening the legal and social institutions in the country.

International economic crime has been a serious threat to global law and order for many years. As Guseynov notes, «in the effective fight against transnational international crime (such as human trafficking, illegal migration, etc.), international cooperation and interagency collaboration between executive authorities (including law enforcement agencies) play a fundamental role» [3].

As Z. R. Gusmanova and A. G. Bezhverhov note, «Interpol is one of the leaders in developing unique methods to combat transnational crime. The organization has achieved successes not only in the area of identifying individuals associated with organized crime. Today, Interpol is the only organization with powerful extraterritorial jurisdiction, which allows tracking and stopping the activities of criminals at any stage of their operations» [4, p. 333].

Operations coordinated by Interpol are aimed at equipping national police forces with the skills and international network necessary to fight human trafficking and illegal migrant smuggling. On-the-ground actions are preceded by training seminars designed to ensure that local personnel are equipped with a range of skills, including interview techniques and the use of Interpol's tools and databases. During deployment, police actions are effectively combined with the participation of various stakeholders, such as investigators from specialized units, immigration and customs officers, prosecutors, international and non-governmental organizations, as well as local victim protection and assistance services.

Interpol has come a long way from a gathering of a few police leaders from individual countries to becoming the world's largest international law enforcement organization. Today, Interpol has representation from over 190 countries, which enables it to effectively combat international crime and transnational organized crime groups, prevent the illegal movement of stolen items and valuables across borders, conduct searches for criminals and missing persons, and attract law enforcement agencies from countries that are not formally members of Interpol to cooperate.

As V. Levitano notes, «Within Interpol, there is a special working group dedicated to combating human trafficking. According to rough estimates, the annual volume of human trafficking exceeds one million people, with the profits from this business amounting to billions of dollars annually. The majority of such crimes – around 90 percent – are related to the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. United Nations materials often mention Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, and Albania as the main countries from which victims are transported» [6].

Interpol organizes international operations to combat human trafficking, involving joint actions by law enforcement agencies from different countries. These operations may focus on identifying trafficking networks, rescuing victims, and arresting suspects.

Interpol offers a wide range of services, including training, database creation, and operational support, to help law enforcement agencies worldwide enhance their ability to identify and investigate these crimes, while simultaneously protecting victims and vulnerable populations. According to INTERPOL's human trafficking report, «statistical data on human trafficking demonstrate a widespread and alarming global issue that continues to affect millions of people worldwide. Considering that an estimated 40.3 million people are victims of modern slavery and forced labor, and that the industry generates approximately \$150 billion in illegal profits annually, the scale of human trafficking demands urgent attention and action. Despite efforts to combat human trafficking, only 0.4 % of victims are identified, indicating significant challenges in detecting and stopping this crime. Moreover, with 30 % of victims worldwide being children and women accounting for 49 % of all victims, there is an urgent need for targeted measures to protect vulnerable groups. Recent developments, including survivor-centered approaches, technological innovations, and international cooperation, offer hope for progress in the fight against human trafficking» [5].

The use of technology and data analysis is becoming increasingly common in identifying and dismantling human trafficking networks. The fight against human trafficking is also shifting towards survivor-centered approaches, prioritizing the needs and opinions of victims and survivors. Trends in the field indicate a growing demand for prevention and intervention programs aiming to address root causes and support at-risk groups. Thus, INTERPOL's activities in combating human trafficking are comprehensive and multi-layered. They include both operational measures and long-term strategies aimed at preventing this crime and protecting victims. Cooperation between countries and organizations is a key element in this fight. Today, INTERPOL is a powerful and effectively functioning international police organization, endowed with functions and powers to combat international crime. INTERPOL's high status is due to its classification as an international intergovernmental organization, which has enabled this agency to participate directly in inter-state communication as a full-fledged actor of international law.

G. Chorny

Г. А. Чёрный

БГУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель С. В. Соловьёва

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE SUDAN AS AN INCENTIVE TO REFORM THE UNO

Гуманитарный кризис в Судане как стимул реформирования ООН

The topic of our research is a significant human rights issue that has been prompted by the current situation in the Sudan. The humanitarian situation in this country has been deteriorating since 2023 when the military clashes started. Ethnic cleansings, thousands of casualties among the civilians, millions of forcibly displaced people demonstrate the scope of this socio-political conflict. Regrettably, there seems to be no hope for a quick ceasefire, while the UNO has shown its limited capability of resolving this conflict. So, the goal of this research is to work out some proposals that can be useful to make the UNO react to situations like these more effectively.

The UNO's structural and operational failures in the conflict resolution and mediation have resulted in repeated ceasefire collapses and the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms [1]. Its humanitarian and commercial goods monitoring systems have failed to effectively track, control, and restrict the diversion of supplies into military use by the warring parties [2]. There have been no investigations by the UN Fact-Finding Mission into the arms supply to the warring military groupings [3]. Moreover, the UNO demonstrated a lack of enforcement mechanisms to counter inhumane practices like using starvation as a tool of war [4].